TEMPERANCE.

WORKING PEOPLE'S GREATEST ENEMY. Gather up all the money that the work ing classes have spent for rum during the last thirty years, and I will build for every working man a house, and lay out for him a garden, and secure him a policy of life insurance so that the present hone may be well maintained after he is dead. Toe most resistant, the most overnowering enemy of persistent, the most overpowering enemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquor.— N. Y. Observer.

"MODERATE" DRINKERS.

A great many people will tell you that alcohol is harmless when taken in adderation. But when they make this statement do they consider that the thousands of drunkards who disgrace our country were once moderate drinkers? No; they never the become aconce moderate drinkers? No; they never even trouble themselves to become acquainted with the subject in the true light. "He who loves the danger shall perish therein" is applicable to every moderate drinker unless he changes his course and becomes a total abstainer.—Sacred Heart Review

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME INSCPARABLE. Drunkenness is never to be found alone never unaccompanied by some horrid crime, if not by a wicked crowd of them. Go to the house of the drunkard, consider his family, look on his affairs, listen to the sound that proceeds from the house of drunkenness as you pass, survey the inse-curity of the public ways and of the night streets. Go to the hospital, to the house of charity, and the bed of wretchedness. Enter the courts of justice, the prison and the condemned cell. Look at the haggard fea tures of the ironed criminal. Ask all these why they exist to distress you, and you will everywhere be answered by tales and recitals of drunkenness. And the miseries and the vices and the sorrow, and scenes of suf fering that have harrowed up your soul, were, almost without exception, either pre-pared by drinking or were undergone for procuring the means for satisfying this vice which sprang from it.—Archbishop Ulla-

"A POWERFUL TEMPERANCE LESSON." The utter and humiliating downfall of John L. Sullivan, long considered the champion pugilist of the world, is probably the most powerful object lesson which could be given to a multitude of young men on the value of temperance and the ruinous effects of debauchery. No moralist could have done as much in years as Corbett, the new done as much in years as Corbett, the new champion, did in less than two hours, to drive home upon the youth of America the truth that sobriety and right living are the only hope of the greatest success in any field of effort. When Sullivan, crying with the chagrin and pain of defeat, declared that 'boozs' had been the cause of his ruin, he gave what nine out of every ten men who pay any attention to prize fighting will agree is the true explanation of the su iden lieved to be peerless as a pugilist. The ex-champion for years defied the laws of health and prulence by indulging in many pro-tracted debauches. His appetites and passions have been recklessly indulged, and now, by his own testimony, he is old before his time, and a fallen master of the only vocation in which he ever attained promi

Most authorities upon pugilism will always maintain that Sullivan at his best was the superior as a fighter of the man who easily defeated him, and the fact that he was well nigh helpless against a youth whose physical powers have not been lowered by excesses, and whose vitality is unimpaired by drink tells its story too plainly to be mis-understood. If there was to be a prize fight for the heavy-weight championship, the re-sult could not have been better for all intersuit could not have been better for all interests of decency and common sense. A temperate man whippad a drunkard, and a well-mannered man beat a surly ruffian. The more intelligent, more decent and more self-respecting of the two combatants was the victor, and the world sees that even in prize that it is with prudoce and fighting it pays to live with prudence and sobriety.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

WASTE CAUSED BY THE DRINK HABIT. David A. Wells, one of the most accurate of our statistical writers, estimates the present yearly waste by the National drink nab-it as five hundred millions of dollars. Accepting and using this estimate as the basis of calculation, and allowing for past changes in population and in the drink habit, we reach the conclusion that the waste of forty years by this curse of our Nation has been the grand total of ten billions of dollars. That we may grasp the full import of this That we may grasp the full import of this sum, let us measure it by comparison with some splendid achievement of the Nation. We are all proud of the record of results secured by the early efforts of our fathers. But this waste of forty years of the salcon But this waste of forty years of the saloon power is equal to all that the people of this land were able to accumulate from the set-tlement at Jamestown down to the financial

But the estimate of Mr. Wells is not accepted by most of temperance people. They tell us that the present yearly waste of the saloon is at least nine hundred millions of dollars. On this basis the loss of the last forty years by the drink habit was eighteen billions of our money. This equals all that was saved in the United States from its diswas saved in the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the close of the Civil War in 1865. We try to grap the full import of these figures. Our mind goes back to the work of the Puritan fathers for two hundred and fifty years. We call up all that the Revolutionary fathers achieved. We add all that the Western pioneers built upon the prairies. We include all the gold, silver and other minerals dug by our m We try to take in the full capacity and value at the factories, farms, shipping, railroads and cities before the close of the war. We fail No mind is large enough to grasp the value of all these, their coet in labor, the amount of self-sacrifice expended in their acquisition. And yet this which is beyond the ability of man to fully comprehend is the ability of man to fully comprehend, is the measure of the power of the saloon to waste in these last forty years. This is the material realm that has been brought under the dominion of the rum shop in spit; of the protest of the philanthropist and in defiance of woman's tears and in scorn of the ruin it has wrought in the live; of the strong men of the land .- L B. Powers, in Independent.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The consumption of beer is increasing in For every four shillings spent in England on drink only a half-penny is expended on

It is said that one-tenth of the men who die in Switzerland die prematurely from alcoholic poisoning.

Ireland in 1890 spent about \$55,000,000 on drink. Its total rental did not come to more than \$45,000,000.

The curse of the lower classes of women London is drink. Mothers, daughters, sisters, wives, grown women, children of ten-

der years-the gin shop is open to all, and It is strange that a man will have the hardihood to hold up a glass of whisky and

exclaim, "Here's health," when he knows well enough that there isn't a particle of health

The good tidings comes from across the waters that an accomplished young woman, a gracuate of Girton College, has been chosen by the British wom in to go as white-ribbon missionary to India. She will be accompanied by a young woman helper, and will remain in that country organizing the societies and developing the methods of the Woman's Christian Tomogrance Union.

THEY were a party of Chicagoans at Parker's. One asked the waiter: "What is q-u-a-h-o-g chowder? (spelling the word). And when all had learned that the baby quahogs are Little Neck clams, one of the Chicagoans smiling, said, "Well, it sounds home-like," and another jocosely remarked: "I thought quahog must be some form of pork."-Boston Tran-

THE American nog has a grievance. After rooting his way along a path beset with thorns, soothed and sustained only by the encouraging tones of Minister Phelps, he arrives in Berlin to find the butchers there trying to educate the local palate up to the appreciation of horse meat.

A CURRENT magazine has an article on "How to Manage a Wife." The simplest and most peaceful way is just to let her manage you.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 16.

Lesson Text: "Peter's Vision," Acts x., 1-20-Golden Text: Acts x., 34-Commentary.

A long lesson and brief space for comments again compels me to omit the text and ask the student to read with Bible in

1. Other leaders of hundreds in the Roman army are mentioned in Math. viii., 5-13: xvii., 54 and elsewhere in the Acts. Jesus said of the one mentioned in Math. viii. that He had not seen such faith in Israel as in

2. Note the goodness of this centurion.

and yet we must conclude from chapter xi. 14, that withal he was not a saved man. He was devout, feared God, gave alms and prayed always, but none of those however good can give salvation. Prove this from Rom. iv., 5; Epb. ii., 8, 9; I Cor. xiii., 1-3. He was, however, an earnest seeker, and d l as well as he knew, and God gave him light. 3. God gave dreams and visions to Abim eleck Pharaob Nebuchadnezzar and others who were Gentiles, but there was a special reason for this revelation to this Gentile, partly because he so honestly lived up to the light he had. "If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine" (John vii.,

4. He recognized in the angel a superior person, and with awe and reverence asked, "What is it, Lord?" He was immediately assured that God had heard his prayers and observed his devotion. If this was true of Cornelius, how much more of all who are saved by Jesus's blood and ask things according to His will. What confidence we should have (I John v., 14, 15).

5, 6. God knows where to put His hand upon a man whom He can use. He knows the town we live in and the house in which we dwell or sojourn. He recognizes also our we dwell or sojourn. He recognizes also our occupation and the people whom we entertain in our house. He notices the location of our house. In fact, "All things are naked and opened to the eyes of Him with whon) we have to do?" (Heb. iv., 13).

7. Observe his promptness. He delayed not to do as he was told, but calling two servants and a soldier he hastened to obey orders. The soldier also is called a devout man. The example of such a centurion

orders. The soldier also is called a devout man. The example of such a centurion would tell upon all about him and upon some with marked effect.

8. They were men whom he could rely upon; he told them all that the angel had told him, and sent them to Joppa. He had perfect confidence in the angel, and cheerfully did as he was told. "Willing and obedient, will always obtain blessing" (Isa. i., 19).

9. Cæ-area was probaoly not less than fifty miles north of Joppa, so that if the servants left the same evening that Cornelius received the vision they would reach Joppa some time the next day. Now notice how God prepares Peter for their coming.

Jopa some time the next day. Now notice how God prepares Peter for their coming. When they are not far from Joppa Peter is led by the Spirit to go upon the housetops for prayer. Cornelius was a praying man, Peter was a praying man; it is to such that God reveals Himself.

10. While waiting for food for his body 10. While waiting for food for his body God lays His hand upon him, he falls into a trance and sees heavenly things and is taught a great lesson. "Man doth not live by bread only," and Job could say, "I have esteemed (or laid up, margin) the words of His mouth more than my necessary food" (Deur. viii., 3; Job xxiii., 12.)

11. This is one of seven verses in the Bible which speak of heaven opened. The others are Ezek. i., 1; Math. iii., 16; John i, 51; Acts viii., 56; Rev. iv., 1; xix., 11. In every case it is to reveal something concerning thrist on His church.

ing Christ or His church.

12. The great variety of animals seen in this vision would include many which were to a Jew unclean. All Gentiles were considered unclean by the Jews, and the thought of a Gentile enjoying equal spiritual privileges with a Jew without being circumsized etc. was simply too absurd to be cumcised, etc., was simply too absurd to be 13. A voice from heaven commands

Peter to rise, kill and eat; but Peter, though a Jew, is not so obedient as the Gentile centurion. The word of Mary to the servants at the marriage in Cana (John ii., 5) is a very helpful one, "Whatsoever He saith

unto you do it."

14. Peter boasts of his obedience to the law in that he had never eaten anything unclean. It sounds strange to hear boasting of ceremonial cleanliness from one who had denied his Master and forsaken Him, and on more than one occasion allowed

satan to speak and act through him.

15. Jesus had taught His disciples that not what they are would defile them, but that which cometh out of the mouth from the heart (Math, xv., 11). And even Peter should have known that it is always safe to do as God tells us. He did learn his lesson, however, at this time before God got through with him, for in verse 28 he says, God nath showed me that I should not call any one common or unclean." Some of us

eem to learn very slowly.

16. God is very patient with us and sets us the same lesson again and again till wo learnit. God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not (Job xxxiii., 14). It we were a hundreth part as patient with each other as God is with us, how much wa might accomplish for Him! 17. While Peter wondered as to the mean-

ing of this vision the three men from Cor nelius stood before the house—three Gentiles, unclean in Jewish eyes, but God is no respecter of persons (verse 34). How beau-tifully God makes events to coincide us as to

accomplish His pleasure! accomplish His pleasure!

18. While Peter was pon lering the three men were asking for him by name. They had both of his names correctly. Had they simply asked for Simon, the owner of the house might have thought that they meant him; but the inquiry is very plain—it is for Simon Peter. God can make plain the man

He wants.

19. The Holy Spirit is ever ready to guide those who are willing to be guided. With Father, Son and Spirit for us (Rom. viii., 26, 31, 34), how can we fail to be led aright if we are only willing to be guided? Let our motto be, "Ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint" (II Sam. xv.,

Lord the King shall appoints (If Sam. XV., 15).

20. There is no room for doubt when God calls or speaks. The Father sent Jesus, Jesus sends us (John xvii., 18). We must learn to see God in everything. Having committed our way unto Him, and being ready, willing and obedient, we can count upon Hum to lead us in His way and make it very plain.—Lesson Helper.

Nor all the Canadian newspapers are engaged in blackguarding the United States on account of the retaliatory proclamation. The Montreal Herald asserts that the Canadian Government has exhibited a monumental incapacity for business and a disregard of the ordinary courtesies of diplomacy. It charges that instead of taking measures to bring about a friendly settlement of the threatened commercial war between the two nations the ministers were away fishing or otherwise enjoying themselves, and such trifling matters as the commercial prosperity of the country were apparently beneath their notice. Just now the canal tolls question is agitating the entire Dominion and those who are able to take a sensible view of the situation incline to the opinion that if it were patriotic and reasonable for Canada to discriminate against Americans it is equally patriotic and reasonable for the United States to discriminate against Canadians.

MERRIT--'That's a pretty hard doctor's bill I had to pay. De Garry— How was that? Merrit—You see, it was for injuries received by being thrown from a horse I was riding by the doctor's advice .- New York Evening Sun.

My father's an Odd Fellow," boasted a little boy. "My father's a Free Mason," replied the other, "an' that's higher, for the hod fellows wait on the masons."—Insurance Echo.

RELIGIOUS READING.

A PLEDGE IN VERSE. The following is Cardinal Manning's total abstinence pledge in verse, which is being used largely in Protestant Sunday-schools:

A PROMISE TO GOD. I promise Thee, sweet Lord,
That I will neve cloud the light
Which shines from Thee within my soul And makes my reason bright. Nor ever will I lose the power To serve Thee by my will.

Which Thou hast set within my heart Thy precepts to fulfill, Oh, let me drink as Adam drank,
Before from Thee he fell:
Ob. let me drink as Thou, dear Lord,
When faint by Sychar's well.
That from my childhood, pure from sin
Of drink and drunken strife,

By the clear fountain I may rest,

Of everlasting life.

BROTHER DROWSER. Doubtless many readers of the Star are well acquainted with this individual, but as others may not be, perhaps it may not be wholly uninteresting and unprofitable to point out a few of the peculiarities in his

character and conduct.

He derives his name—not as might at first be supposed, from an inclination to sleep while in the house of God—though I have often seen him there with his eyes closed, nodding good naturedly to all around; but from his tendency to spiritual slumber. He is a church member, and as he has

never been guilty of immoral conduct, of course in "good standing." He generally attends meeting on the Sabbath, provided it is not too hot or too cold, and there are no signs of a storm. Sometimes, however, when there is nothing in the weather to keep him at home, he has a severe attack of that terrible malady, "Sunday sick-ness," and consequently stays away from

he sanctuary.

He is very seldom seen in the prayer meeting or conference room, and when he does happen to be there he takes no part in the

happen to be there he takes no part in the meeting.

He neglects family prayer and closet devotion, often using want of time as an excuse for not attending to these duties. When he has time for reading he usually finds something more interesting in his newspaper than in his Bible, and permits the latter to lie unopened so long that one would write his name in the dust on its covers.

his name in the dust on its covers.

He gives occasionally to benevolent objects, but he contributes sparingly, and from the amount of persuasion which is often necessary to induce him to give at all, one feels almost disposed to infer that he does so merely to avoid the name of being covetous. In short, while he professes to be a Christian, he manifests a strange indifference to the advancement of the Redifference to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom and the salvation of

Perchance, Bro. Drowsy, your eyes may fail on this article, and I hope you will not consider amiss a few plain remarks addressed to yours an individual. Your efforts in the service of Christ are needed by your brethren and by a perishing world. Probably you are not aware how much your co-operation would encourage and assist the faithful, active children of God. There are times when their hearts sink sist the fathini, active thinker of odd.

There are times when their hearts sink within them, while they reflect on the condition of the world, and listen to the many calls for gospel light which are borne to their cars by he four winds of heaven, and feel that these cannot be responded to because of your unfaithfulness. Sou's around you are bastening on in a course which will at last bring upon them the wrath of an offended God, and perhaps it is in your power to persuade them to pause in their mad career, and exter the narrow way to heaven, yet you make little or no effort for their sal-

The love and mercy of God towards you should lead you to be faithful to Him. It one of your fellow men had periled his own one of your lends men had peried also well life to save yours, you would justly consider yourself under strong obligations to love and strive to please him; yet your Redeemer laid down His life to save your soul, and you prefer your own case to His ser

Finally, you should rouse from your apathy, because there are strong reasons for fearing that, while you feel little interest in fearing that, while you feel little interest in the salvation of others, your own soul is in imminent peril. The cold, dense mists of the world have gathered round you, and already the "flame of sacred love" in your heart is nearly extinguished. Beware, lest the last feeble embers expire and leave your wretched spirit in eternal darkness.—[The

A LIFE FOR A DANCE.

A very sad incident, showing how one

may make an idol of pleasure, lately occurred in a New England town.

A young woman living as an assistant in a certain family was attacked by the prevailing epidemic, la grippe, but through kind care and skilful treatment she nearly which till convalescent he surecovered. While still convalescent she an-nounced her intention of attending a ball which was to be held in the vicinity.

"If you go," said her physician, "you will take your life in your hand."
"I would rather die than miss the dance,"

was the answer.
She went, but before the close of the evening she became so exhausted that it was necessary to carry her home. The combined exposure and exertion proved fatal. A week later she had paid the fearful price

of her indiscretion.

I: this not a mournful illustration of the exreme to which a love of pleasure may lead? One thinks a little dancing is innocent, that One thinks a little dancing is indocent, that a little card-playing will do no harm, that a moderate degree of conviviality will help him to win a desirable reputation of goodfellowship. But where is the point at which one should stop?

We shudder at the thought that a young young with all of life's wonderful possibili-

woman, with all of life's wonderful possibili-ties before her, should be willing to put them in the balance against any form of recreation, however innocent in itself. Yet how many have sacrificed body and soul to an extravagant love of smusement. There are recreations that strengthen the mind and the body, and have in themselves no tendency to extravagant indulgence. There are pleasures that divert while they profit. When we engage in any form of recreation, we do well to ask ourselves first, "To what may this lead?" - [American Messenger.

A great many seem to think that being filled with the Spirit is something mysterious, intangible and difficult to apprehend. This cannot be so, because it is a command that we be thus tilled, and God would not command anything so mysterious that we could not grasp it, apprehend it, undertake it. It is just as much a command as that we should believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and do works meet for repentance. We are to live in communion with the ascended Christ, and so drink in the power of the spirit that we shall be filled. Only thus can we have power. For you must have noticed this fact, that there is no marked instance fact, that there is no interest market market of great success on the part of Christ Himself and the Apostles where we do not have the account prefaced by some such words as "being filled with the Holy Ghost." It was so when Peter came before the council. It was so when Stephen saw Jesus. It was so when Paul gave that saw Jesus. It was so when rau gave that awful rebuke—spoke those burning words to the sorcerer. All through the Acts of the Apostles, when anything signal or mighty is done you have it prefaced with the remark. "being filled with the Holy Ghost." And I suppose it is just as true today. If we do anything great in the name of the Lord Jesus, it is because we are empowered by the Spirit.—[A. J. Gordon. Spirit .- [A. J. Gordon.

To be ignorant of one's ignorance is the malady of ignorance.—[Alcett.

A RAIN-MAKING company is going about among the farmers of the West agreeing, for a compensation, to bring showers. Regardless of whether they really awaken Jupiter Pluvius or whether they take chances on the course of nature, the enterprise is sure to be profitable. The fact that people will not be ready to pay for rain until they had been without it for a good while and it is about due on general principles, is a strong point in favor of the financial prosperity of the scheme.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

PLUM JELLY.

Use large or small plums which are juicy. Wipe, put in a porcelain lined kettle, with a few spoonfuls of water; heat and mash; pour in a thin bag and hang up to drain; measure juice, and allow one pint of sugar for every pint of juice. Cook jelly in small quantities; boil from twelve to fifteen minutes, then test. Plum jelly is very nice for cake and for meats .-- New York Observer. COTTAGE CHEESE.

One quart of thick sour milk, one teaspoonful of butter, one salt-spoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of cream. Place the milk in a pan on the back of the stove and scald it until the curd has separated from they whey. Spread a strainer cloth over a bowl, pour in the milk, lift the edges of the cloth and draw them together; drain or wring quite dry. Put the curd in a small bowl with the butter, salt and cream; mix it to a smooth paste with a spoon. Take a teaspoonful and roll in the hand into a smooth ball. Or, make the whole into a little mould on a glass dish. Serve with cream or cream and sugar .-New York World.

AN APPLE COMPOTE.

Wash and wipe some fine well-flavored apples (not sweet.) Core them with an apple corer, being careful not to leave in any of the hulls which sometimes penetrate far into the fruit; then pare them evenly so that they will be smooth and of good shape. Boil gently in water, enough to just reach the tops, with a square inch or two of thin lemon peel. a teaspoonful of sugar being added for each apple. Cook until they are soft, but not broken; they will need careful watching towards the last lest they go to pieces; when done lift them out into a glass dish. The amount of water used will depend upon the number of apples, but whatever is used, boil it until it is reduced one-half. Fill the holes with apple, grape or any bright colored jelly, and when the syrup is cool pour it over. When the apples are thoroughly cooked, without breaking, they make a pretty dish .- St. Louis Republic.

HOW TO COOK A HAM. First soak your ham all night in water, which should cover it entirely. Then set it on the fire to boil. The rule for boiling a ham is fifteen minutes to each pound, so you can easily tell by weighing, to the exact amount of time that it will be necessary to cook it. When it is half boiled change the water, and to the last boiling add a cupful of molasses. When it is done set it to cool, and when it is cold enough, skin it and put it in the oven to bake until the whole is nicely browned. Some people sprinkle it before putting it in the oven with brown sugar, which forms a sort of glace. Many lard it with cloves. An old southern cook had a way of covering the whole ham after it was skinned with a dough paste made of flour and water, and then putting it in the oven to bake. This, she claimed, confined all the juices to the ham, and the results she obtained

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Clabbered milk is better than water for freshening salt fish. The juice of a raw onion will destroy

were certainly delicious.

the poison of the stings of insects. Apples that take a long while to bake should always have a little water put in the pan.

It is not ripe cucumbers make a most excellent sweet pickle, but it is so.

The nicest thing with which to scour knives is a large cork dipped in water. then in bath brick. It is far better than

To restore black cashmere, wash it in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in very strong boiling water, and

iron while damp. The best mucilage is made from gum tragacanth and water. When well dissolved, add a few drops of oil of cloves

and a tiny piece of alum. For ivy poisoning paint the affected parts with strong wood-lye. Let remain moment, then wash off with lukewarm water. When dry rub over with vase.

A good cement for china is made t his way: Mix with a strong solution of gum arabic and water enough plaster of paris to make a thick paste. Apply this with a camel's hair brush to the broken

edges and unite. To ventilate an apartment, open the windows both at the top and at the bottom. The fresh air rushes in at the bottom, the foul air rushes out at the top, and thus you can, at one and the same time, let in a friend and expel an enemy.

Add to each quart of well-boiled starch half a teaspoontul of powdered borax and a tiny piece of lard, and dip the collars and cuffs in while the starch is quite hot. Use a polishing iron, and your collars and cuffs will look like

Grease stains on wall paper may be removed by mixing clay pipe with enough water to make a sort of cream, spread this rather thickly on the stain. leave it for twenty-four hours, then take it off with a kuife and dust and

brush. It is a common thing to have more than one light dress stained by the grass. Such marks are easily removed with alcohol. Put a little of the liquid in a saucer and wet the stained part with it. Rub well, and the green will disappear.

To clean marble mix a little whiting with a strong solution of washing soda and a little dissolved soap. Lay the mixture on the marble with a brush and let it remain for half an hour, then wash it off, using a scrubbing brush and flannel, with a little alcohol to polish up the marble.

Keep an old soft linen pocket handkerchief to clean your spectacles with. If necessary, they may be cleaned with a little ammonia water. Do not put them under your pillow at night, and be careful to keep the frames straight, otherwise the lenses will not be true and your sight will suffer accordingly.

Gambier is the second largest vegetable product of the Malay peninsula. It is a most important tanning material, is used as a brown dve, as a medicine and in silk works. England imports gambier to the value of \$2,300,000 annually, and our American imports are close to \$1,000,

Piano Tuners are All Nerves. The piano tuner who is a man has

not learned from books. He has grown

up with the piano as a boy in the factory and knows it at every stage. His ear is attuned to those fine differences that are essential to the best of sort of piano tunning, and his appreciation of them is almost like an instinct. To catch these he is always on the alcrt. Every sound detracts him. a child's cry. a bird's chirp. The constant wear and tear engenders nervous irritability; he becomes a bundle of nerves, and the distance from thence to crankiness is not far. It is this strain on the nerves, rather than the muscular strength required. that makes piano tuning a discouraging occupation for women. The muscular strength required in holding up the strings is considerable, but women could stand it much better. Another obstacle to women's success as piano tuners is that they are not mechanics. A man tuning a piano is expected to remedy the creaking pedal and anything else amiss that can be done without sending it to the shop. This his previous experience enables him to do. Altogether it seems that women piano tuners could hardly compete with men, but in remote places might find their ervices valuable .- New York Sun.

To Press Ferns.

Place the fronds to be pressed smoothly, one by one, in the layers of newspaper, putting at least three thicknesses of paper between the fronds. Arrange the latter with their points all the same way, for the pressure will sometimes leave the dent of the thicker part of the stack of one fern across the delicate tip of another. Ferns with especially coarse stems should be pressed in a pile by themselves for the same reasor. The book covers or boards, with the pile of fern filled papers into them, should be placed under a heavy weight; the next day the ferns should be taken out, one by one, and placed in fresh papers with the same care as before. The papers first used can be spread to dry, and again used for the next day's change. It will not be necessary then to change again for three or four days, and after that they may rest undisturbed for a week, or, still better, for two weeks. When taken out they should be kept in a flat pile till wanted for use, to prevent them from curling up .- Good House-

keeping. Foundation for a Factory City. "Four railroads, one a belt line, and two fuel-oil pipe-lines are sure to make a big city here," said Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago, when they founded Grintth. They were right. Four factories located at once, new houses and stores are going up daily.—Chicago News.

Over two million postal cards are necessary to meet the daily demand in this

Mrs. Jones to Mrs. B own Mrs. Jones to Mrs. B. own.
Mrs. J.—"I wonder why, when Croup, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria were epidemic, your children alone escaped an attack?"
Mrs. B.—"The reason is plain. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure was used at the arpearance of the first symptom. It is a wonderful preventive. We got our druggist to send for it. It is only 50c."

The average daily earnings of a railroad locomotive are said to be about 6100.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.



No Wonder People Speak Well of HOOD'S. "For a long time I was troubled with weak stomach, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not felt so well all

Hr.R.J. Brundage. over for years. My food eldom troubles me now. My sister also took Hood's Sarsaparilla with very pleasing results. I don't wonder people speak well of **Hood's Sarsaparilla**. Don't see how they can help t." R. J. Brundage, Norwalk, Ct.
N.B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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